

BILLIONS OF SIGNATURES.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S
MUCH SOUGHT AUTOGRAPH.

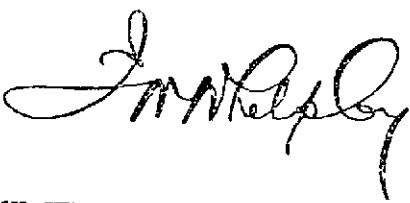
A Billion and a Half of "Spinners"—J. N. Huston's Will Soon Adorn Uncle Sam's Money—It Must Be Done by Machinery.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In a few days the plate printing press of Uncle Sam's big money mill will begin grinding out crisp, beautiful bank notes and silver certificates with a new name signed to them. J. N. Huston, the new treasurer of the United States, will soon take possession of the office to which he has been appointed by the president, and then his name will be seen thundering down the



ages by means of the signing of his autograph to all the paper money used by the people of this country. Immediately Mr. Huston's autograph will become one of the most valuable and popular known to the common people. It is for his name, signed at the lower right hand corner of small pieces of paper, that 65,000,000 of human beings will do more or less struggling, make many sacrifices, and often will they mourn because they get it not. To accommodate all the people who want his autograph Mr. Huston will be compelled to sign his name a great many times a day, and, work as industriously as he may, the chances are that even then some poor mortals will be disappointed, while others will get much more than their share. This is not Mr. Huston's fault, nor Uncle Sam's, for these worthy gentlemen would be much happier if they could make enough money so that no one need go without. Probably if they were to print a thousand times as much money as they do print, a few men would succeed in logging the major share and in leaving but a small portion to be divided among a great army millions of the less fortunate. If you should be lucky enough to get hold of a few of Mr. Huston's autographs and to retain them long enough to make a study of their appearance, do not imagine that Mr. Huston made them in the good old way, with pen and ink. Mr. Huston is an accomplished penman and an industrious sort of person, but it were to set out to sign with pen and ink all the money which Uncle Sam puts in circulation, it would take him about thirty years, working with all his might ten hours a day and doing nothing else to sign the new notes that go out in a single year. If we had to wait on Mr. Huston's pen, nimble though it is, in about six weeks there would be very little paper currency in the country, except a lot of old bills, so worn and rotten as to be barely able to hold together, and such growing about the scarcity of money as was never before heard of.

There was a time when greenbacks were signed by a pen, and what a task it was! That was at the beginning of the late war, when the specie had run out and something had to be provided for payment of the soldiers and contractors who were carrying on the gigantic operations of civil hostilities. As everybody knows, the greenback was the device hit upon, and sixty millions of dollars of the old "demand notes," were issued as fast as they were wanted. These notes were signed by several men, authorized to do so as the representatives of the treasurer of the United States and the register of the treasury. For months they did nothing else. Occasionally when the needs of the government rose to nearly a million dollars a day they had to work twenty hours out of twenty-four, in order that there might be funds to pay the men who were fighting the battles and the commissaries who were feeding them. One of the men who signed these notes,

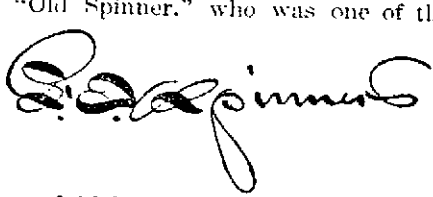


J. W. Wholley, still lives and works in the same office he then occupied, though now as assistant treasurer of the United States. He could sign up to five thousand notes a day, and by working late into the night could work off as many as seven thousand. But there was on the scribblers' force a man named Evans—John Evans—who was the mainstay of the soldier as pay day approached. Evans was a phenomenal penman, and when the authorities got into tight places, in the calls made on them for ready cash, as they frequently did, they would go to Evans and ask him to put on steam. When pushed to it Evans could sign 15,000 notes in twenty-four hours, and get rest enough to enable him to start in again the following day. But in order to do this he abbreviated his already short name to "J. Evans," and wrote that with a mere dash of his pen, leaving an autograph which a stranger could never decipher, and yet one which nobody could counterfeit. It is a curious fact that although \$60,000,000 of these notes were issued and put into circulation, many millions of them to soldiers in the field, all but \$50,000 have been redeemed at the treasury, showing that not a great deal of currency was lost or destroyed even in those troublous times.

Of this \$50,000 out-standing, a few hundreds dribble into the redemption bureau every year—old bills which some soldier was paid off with down in Dixie, and which he has hoarded till this day for the sake of their associations. The money counters in the redemption bureau say they occasionally get hold of old "demand notes" of the issue of 1861, and greenbacks of 1862 and 1863, which are discolored by blood, but otherwise almost like new. These notes, say the clerks, were seen in the lining of the uniform of some soldier who was wounded, and who, on recovering, brought the blood

stained greenbacks home as souvenirs of his part in the war, carefully preserving them till compelled by adversity to pay them out for the necessities of life.

As the war progressed the needs of the government in the way of paper currency became so enormous that even the nimble Evans and his co-workers were unable to move their pens rapidly enough to keep up with the demand for greenbacks, and the names of the treasurer and register were then printed upon the face of the bills. Mr. Huston is the seventh man to bear the honor of having his name printed upon the paper money of the country as the responsible issuing officer—the man deputed by the government to sign in its name its millions upon millions of promissory notes. The first of the seven was F. E. Spinner, generally known as "Old Spinner," who, as treasurer through the war, and up to 1873, had the pleasure of seeing his name go upon the most extensive issue of paper money ever made by a government in a similar time. No fewer than one billion and five hundred millions of dollars of money went into circulation in fourteen years, bearing the famous signature of "Old Spinner"—that signature which for many years was one of the standing jokes of the country. "Old Spinner," who was one of the



most faithful officials the government ever had, still lives in Florida, where it is said he scrawls his famous autograph in the sand and with it frightens away the festive alligators. Yet, even wealth is not immortal, and riches take wings and fly away, for of that vast sum of "Spinner money" only \$35,000,000 remain "out-standing" at this day—probably not more than one-half of it in existence. Soon Spinner's signature, once in the pocket of every man who owned



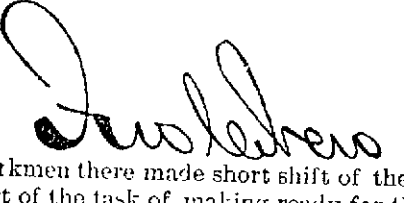
a dollar, or even a ten cent "spin-plaster," will have become a curiosity. Treasury officials say the average life of a bank note of the denomination of one dollar or two dollars is only three years. Though for a dollar note may a poor wretch must work from morning till night, it is after all but a frail piece of paper, and quickly becomes worn and ragged from uses as it goes on its journey of good or evil through the world. A five dollar note will last five times as



long as a dollar note, and a ten dollar note twice as long as a five dollar. Over at the money mill, as the bureau of printing and engraving is known, is a huge vault filled with the steel plates on which something like four billions of dollars of money has been printed. The plates now in use are the silver certificates, the national bank notes, the interest checks and a few other minor forms of collateral. Some of these plates cost a thousand dollars apiece, but every one

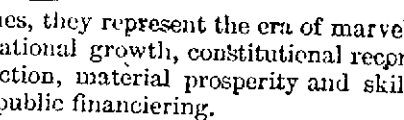


of them must have the new treasurer's name on it before it can be used in the printing of a single dollar after he takes office. Luckily it is not necessary to destroy the old plates and make new ones. Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Huston by the president the chief of the money mill sent to him for his autograph. "Be careful about it," said the chief, "for it is the signature that will go on millions and millions of money. Make it to suit you, so that it can be left undisturbed as long as you remain in the office." The new treasurer sat up nights with his autograph making. Though a banker and a business man who has long known the value of an autograph, never before did Mr. Huston so fully understand how much the simple signing of a name might mean. He wanted this name neatly signed, plainly signed, with a handwriting that should indicate character, strength, facility of execution, gracefulness. Mr. Huston didn't keep count of the number of times he wrote his name before he found an autograph which in his modest estimation was fit to certify to the genuineness of five hundred millions of dollars, but he will not deny that in his two or three days of practice he covered a couple of quires of paper. When the autograph was finally received at the money mill the skilled



workmen there made short shift of their part of the task of making ready for the issue of new money.

Within a few days bright and pretty "Huston money" will be in circulation. In a few months the country will be flooded with it. If you have a friend in the treasury ask him to get for you a set of ones or twos, or fives if you prefer, bearing the autographs of all the treasurers of the greenback era, from Spinner down to Huston. Though the bills look much alike and there are but seven



names, they represent the era of marvels in national growth, constitutional reconstruction, material prosperity and skillful public financing.

WALTER WELLMAN.

When snow falls the first portions invariably contain greater numbers of bacteria than the subsequent ones.

FASHION'S LATE DECREE.

GIRLS ARE TO DRESS SIMPLY AND
LEAVE DIAMONDS TO DOWAGERS.The Empire Styles Suit the Sander and
Willows—But Fashion Commences to
Leave Them Off, Though the Directorate
Style Remains—Lovely Dresses.

(Special Correspondence.)
NEW YORK, May 16.—Fashion is a jealous goddess and likes to make her power felt. No sooner does she see that her slaves have humbly accepted her last caprice than she turns squarely about and says: "You shall not wear this and that any longer, but something else." And it has to be done. Just now the order has gone forth to stop wearing the empire dresses, though the directorate styles are still to be permitted us. Why this is nobody can say, but so it is.



DAINTY DRESSES FOR DARLINGS.

The empire styles are particularly becoming to graceful young girls and to slender ones they are a boon, as their full folds across the bust and shoulders conceal any deficiency that nature left. And the style is so simple that it is in keeping with youth and maidenly daintiness. Still there is one consolation: It takes fully a year to entirely abolish a becoming fashion, and the young American girl of today can get a great deal of conquest and comfort out of that time.

At all the large social gatherings of this season the pulled sleeves and the gathered skirts have been often seen than any other style of dress for young girls and matrons. I was at a reception last night where there were many young girls, and the pretty dresses they wore somewhat marked them as the fairest and sweetest among the multitude of other women dressed in the most extravagant style.

One young girl had a plain gown of pearl gray cashmere, the skirt perfectly plain at the bottom with a wide hem which was feather stitched with white silk. The waist was long on the hips and pointed front and back and faced with silver cords. The neck was V shaped and a frill of white lace two and one-half inches wide was worn in the neck, falling outward in careless fashion. The elbow puffed sleeves were finished in a similar way.

This gown was worn by Miss Grace Wilson, the youngest sister of Mrs. Ogden Coelet. She is the same young lady who was so ill in Paris a few months ago that she was at one time thought to be dead. Her features are still pale and delicate, but her beautiful eyes and thick crop of curly, short hair make her something pleasant to look at, and she could have worn a dress costing a million if she had wanted to. I noticed that all young ladies there present, and they represented the youth and beauty of the famous 400, wore their hair in braids coiled close and flat to the head, low in the back of the neck, with very little hair down over their foreheads. Some wore none, but only such as had very pretty, low foreheads. A few soft, light curls certainly do add to beauty.

Young ladies wear little jewelry. One or two pretty bracelets, delicate and fine, a string of pearls or old fashioned gold beads, or a thin little gold chain with a quaint old locket medallion or other family jewel, is about the extent. Few wear earrings at all, and the European habit of leaving diamonds and costly trinkets to older persons and dressing youth and beauty in the simplest attire is fast obtaining here.

Some young girls wear their hair in chateaux braids and others pile it on top of their heads plainly or around queer old carven combs. The hair, however, should be dressed always with due regard for the style of the day, but also with due regard for the style of the wearer's face.



BEAUTIFUL GOWNS FOR DANCING OR DINING.

When a girl has pretty, round arms short sleeves are admissible. With these are worn long silk mitts, suede gloves or black ones which reach above the elbow.

Black pebble kid Oxford or Newport ties can be worn during the day for full dress, and for evening slippers of kid or satin, usually black, but sometimes of the color of the gown, are worn. Very large rosettes—that is, long and rather narrow—are sewn upon them, giving slenderness to the foot, and high gilt heels are as often seen as the common sense ones.

OLIVE HARPER.

APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS.

Timely Advice About Sowing Broadcast.

Applying in Hill or Drill.
Bone dust flour and most other commercial fertilizers, when fresh, are quite dry, so that gardeners find it often inconvenient and rather wasteful to apply these broadcast in the usual method of sowing by hand.

Popular Gardening calls attention to the fact that the fertilizer attachment which now goes with any good grain drill distributes such fertilizer in a perfect way, and without waste, and there are also separate fertilizer drills in the market. This machine method has its advantages over hand application. It not only distributes the fertilizer evenly, but also stirs it into the soil; and as for the application of larger quantities, the ground can be gone over repeatedly, and if each time cross-wise or diagonally of the previous application, the mixture of soil and fertilizer will be made thorough.

The extensive planter, as in all similar cases, has an advantage over the gardener, whose limited operations hardly allow him the use of machinery. But even if compelled to resort to hand application of fertilizers the gardener has a way out of the dilemma. All that is needed is to moisten the fertilizer sufficiently, just before applying it, so the wind will not carry it off in dust form. Put a layer of the stuff into a tight box, or on a tight barn floor, and sprinkle it with water, then put another dry layer upon it, and sprinkle again. Now shovel the whole mass over repeatedly until thoroughly mixed and uniformly damp enough for convenient handling. The whole matter is so very simple that there is no need of people sowing dusty fertilizers in a dust laden atmosphere, filling their lungs and clothes with the disagreeable stuff.

For application to the drills or rows also, there is no reason why the same plan should not be followed, says the authority quoted. The greater convenience in handling damp fertilizer, freedom from dust, and avoidance of waste—these are advantages well worthy of consideration by every gardener, whether he operates on a large or small scale.

The harrow should always soon follow after broadcast application of fertilizer by hand. It is important that the latter be thoroughly mixed with the surface soil.

Cabbages After Early Potatoes.

To get a good crop of cabbage after early potatoes, it is only necessary to have good, strong, healthy plants to begin with, says T. E. Baker, of New Jersey, in American Agriculturist.

To obtain such plants, sow the seed in drills, not less than one foot apart, and thinly in the row, the last week of May or the first week in June. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants, and if properly cultivated on good soil will produce the best plants in thirty days by July 1. After digging the potato patch should be freshly plowed, and the soil thoroughly pulverized.

Mr. Baker's plan is then to open furrows four feet apart and apply 500 pounds of some good fertilizer per acre in these rows, covering with a corn cover, and set the plants three feet apart on these ridges. Cover them deeply, even if the leaves are partly covered. Should the soil be dry or a dry spell be likely to follow, tramp around each plant after setting. It is best to lift the plants with a digging fork rather than pull them from the seed bed, especially if at all dry. Last year he sowed both Flat Dutch cabbage and cauliflower seed on June 9, and had fine plants to set out June 29, and had both cabbage and cauliflower ready for market Sept. 28.

Asparagus in Vineyards.

In France immense quantities of asparagus are grown between the vines in the vineyards, the plants being put out singly wherever there is room, and in time fine clumps are formed. In England many acres of asparagus are planted in the breaks between the rows of young orchard trees, much as fruit bushes are often grown, and very profitable crops are cut from them every season. On the fertile soils round Cheltenham, for instance, asparagus is very simply and well grown, the produce, if more pains were taken in blanching it, being equal to that obtained from France. Near London, notably in Essex, a row of asparagus is frequently planted between the fruit bushes, and of the two crops proves the more profitable.

These facts are mentioned by an English writer in order to suggest to amateurs and others where they, too, may grow this valuable vegetable without encroaching on their limited garden ground. It is almost useless to plant asparagus in old fruit quarters, where it would not have fair play; but supposing young bushes are put out, or have not long been planted, four feet apart in rows five feet apart, single plants might well be put midway between the bushes, and a row between the lines of bushes or trees, as the case may be. These may remain undisturbed for many years, and if duly manured from the surface will never fail to be remunerative.

Horticultural Notes.

Nasturtiums combine the beautiful with the useful. The flowers are attractive and the fruit makes delicious pickles.

Remember that washing suds are excellent for grape vines.

The Massachusetts Experiment station finds that where fertilizers, rich in potash, are used for fruits, the latter shows an increase of sugar and decrease of acid.

The Bulach strawberry has done well wherever tested. It now looks as if it were the coming berry. It does not, like Wilson, taper off with small berries, but its quality is second, and it is a pistillate. Sharpless, May King, or perhaps Jessie should be planted with it.

Gladioli succeed best on somewhat light soil, but dislike stiff clay. Plant the bulbs at least three inches deep, and arrange colors with taste.

Phloxes—the improved annual sort—are used with good effect in masses, and are among the best border plants.

5/A
HORSE
BLANKETS
ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL
Manufactured by Wm. Armes & Sons, Philadelphia, who
make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

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DEALERS IN
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
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BLINDS—AND—
HARDWOOD FINISH, MANTELS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FARM AND MILL. S. ERIC ST.

A. KELLER,
WEST SIDE
LIVERY MAN.

None but safe, sound and good
driving horses; none but strong,
fine and comfortable carriages; and
none but reasonable prices. As a
further convenience, outfits will be
delivered to any part of the city.

A. KELLER,
Clay Street.

Legal Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Probate Court, of Stark County, Ohio, made on May 13, 1889, in the case of Sylvester Higerd as administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of Christian Garber deceased, against Genevieve Garber, widow, and others the children, heirs at law and legatees, of said deceased, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises on the 14th day of June, 1889, at 1 o'clock P. M., the real estate bequeathed to said Christian Garber at the time of his death, situated in Tuscarawas township, in said Stark county, lying in the east part of the northeast quarter of section 14, the southeast quarter of section 11, and the southwest quarter of section 12, in said Stark county, Ohio, containing 39 and 88-100 acres of land, more or less, subject to all legal highways. For description of the premises by metes and bounds, reference is here made to the petition and order of appointment in the case. Appraised at \$3,379. Terms of sale, cash on day of sale. May 14, 1889.

SYLVESTER HIGERD,
Administrator.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.
BLANK BOOK & COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.
LETTER & INVOICE FILES.
SPECIAL RULING.
FIRST CLASS BINDING.
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We call attention to the above specimen of ZINC ETCHING, a new process of Photo Engraving. Very desirable for all kinds of printed work, when special designs or better than ordinary work is wanted. It is equal in appearance to best Lithograph work, when printed on good paper, and can be produced at about one-eighth the cost. We are prepared to furnish plates for letter and bill heads, business cards or special advertising at very low prices, and will furnish sketches and estimates to all interested.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

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CAN DYE

A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc.

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and in many other ways SAVE MONEY, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only to Cents.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and address.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
217 N. BROAD ST., N. Y.Cleanse
the System

DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.

Paine's
Celery Compound

combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."

HON. STEPHEN A. FULTON, Vt.
S. O. SIX for \$5.00. At Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Lady: "Your recommendation is certainly a good one. I am especially glad to know you do not use 'washing powders.' The last laundress I had, I discharged, because she would use them, contrary to my instructions, and completely ruined the house linen and the clothes of the entire family."

Laundress: "I never use any kind of 'washing powder' or 'soap powder.' I always use IVORY SOAP, for it is as easy to wash with as anything I ever saw, and it does not burn my hands nor make them sore."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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MORE BLACKMAIL.

ARMOUR & CO. THE PLAINTIFFS,
FRED. SIBILA, DEFENDANT.

He is charged with endeavoring to extort money and secure a receipted bill by unfair means.

Another sensational case developed in this city Saturday and was brought before Justice Rogers last week involving on one side the great Chicago firm of Armour & Co., and on the other Fred Sibila, who for some time has been handling that firm's dressed beef, on West Main street. A Chicago representative of Armour & Co. is on the ground and from the affidavit, the suit promises to be intensely interesting.

The affidavit charges that on the 15th of May, Frederick Sibila did feloniously and falsely accuse Armour & Co., represented by Adolph Katzenberg, with knowingly selling and delivering to him diseased and spoiled beef, and did threaten to expose the same to the public and the board of health, to the great injury of Armour & Co., unless that firm should pay him (Sibila) the sum of \$300 and surrender an account which they then had against him. It further charges that this he did to extort and gain from Armour & Co. the sum of \$300 and an account valued at \$120, contrary to the statutes of Ohio.

The defendant entered a plea of not guilty, and gave bond for his appearance next Thursday. O. E. Young is attorney for Armour & Co., and William McMillan attorney for Mr. Sibila.

Representative Manson, of Armour & Co., states that he was called here by telegraph to settle the dispute, and that Mr. Sibila renewed his threats in his presence. He says that there is no foundation in fact for the charge that the beef was diseased, and that he used his efforts to effect a private settlement, but they were in vain. Mr. Armour, he declares, will not compromise a case affecting his business reputation as this does, and he proposes to bring it to a definite issue.

After leaving Justice Rogers's court room, Mr. Sibila proceeded to his market with Health Officer Miller and the sanitary inspector. Dr. Miller was seen after his visit but declined to talk for publication.

MR. SIBILA EXPLAINS HIS SIDE.

And Both are Prepared to Fight Before the Courts.

Frederick Sibila, whose prosecution by Armour & Co. for blackmail was the talk of the town Saturday night, recounts at the idea of blackmail. He says that he has been buying Armour's meat for some time, and when enabled to select for himself secured good meat, and at other times was forced to accept culls. He claims that it went from bad to worse and that his trade deserted him on that account. It culminated in his receiving a quarter of beef in which he found an abscess full of pus and which he could not expose for sale. He related the circumstances to Armour's agent, who wanted to take the quarter back and give him another. He refused to do so, and finally said that as his trade was ruined, he had better buy him out for \$300, the amount he had invested in the business, and relieve him of the bill owing Armour of \$120. This, he says, constitutes the whole blackmail story.

Mr. Henson, representing Armour & Co., speaks freely, adhering strictly to the charges of the affidavit. He admits that there was an abscess in the particular piece of beef, the result of a bruise, which could not have been detected on the hoof. But he also says that it did not affect the piece as a whole, and he is entirely willing to have it examined in support of his statement. He repeats the charges of attempted blackmail, the penalty for non-compliance being threatened exposure.

At the Sibila market home-killed meat is now being sold.

The New Bishop.

A dispatch from Washington says: "Rev. Dr. W. A. Leonard, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church of this city, who was yesterday elected assistant to Bishop Bedell, of the diocese of Ohio, has not yet made up his mind what he shall do about the matter. It was only this morning that he received a telegram informing him of his election and as he did not know the circumstances which brought about the result, he prefers to wait until the appearance of the committee of notification before deciding whether or not he will accept. Dr. Leonard is one of the most popular clergymen in the national capital, and his parishioners, who number among them probably more wealthy people of Washington than any other church, will do all they can to retain their young rector. Dr. Leonard is only in his forty first year, but has already declined two or three elections to bishoprics."

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle, at Baltzly's Drug store. 3

A FLAG PRESENTATION.

Hart Post Accepts an Appreciated Gift from a Massillon Sailor.

A gallant and trim jack-tar sat behind Post Commander Ellis in Hart Post's hall Friday, and when the latter had called the crowd, which completely filled the room, to order, he introduced him as Henry Fals, the young quartermaster of the U. S. S. "Essex," now spending a ten days' leave of absence at his old home and birthplace.

The sailor in few and modest words told the old vets and their friends how, when a man-of-war leaves for its own country from foreign parts, along streamer, pennant and brand new flag announces the fact, and the men of other ships mount the yards and cheer the boys who are homewardbound. The flag is called "homeward bound," and when the long voyage is over it falls to the possession of whoever has charge of it. That duty and privilege had been his on his last trip, and he took pleasure in presenting to the post a naval flag 15x25 that had flown from a war vessel as she travelled 16,000 miles.

Commander Ellis made a brief acknowledgement, and asked Prof. E. A. Jones to accept it. Mr. Jones did so in fitting terms, taking occasion to briefly recount the history of the national ensign. He spoke of the change from thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, to fifteen of each, and of the change again to thirteen stripes and one star for every state, mentioning that in the land flag proper the stars were arranged in the form of a star, while in the naval flag they appeared in parallel lines. Dr. T. C. Miller next spoke of the affection that every American should have for the national banner, but questioned whether any but the old soldiers who had looked for it through the battle smoke as their only guide, could really love it as they should. He also spoke of the incident of the American sailors cheering and their band playing, while their ship went down in the storm at Samoa, as a thrilling proof that patriotism and heroism were still active as ever. Mr. R. A. Pinn followed in the same line of thought, and Mr. C. E. Tinkler closed the speaking by hoping that a flag which the Sons of Veterans would cherish, would not descend to them for many years.

WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

Warthorst & Co. Make a Proposition to Their Men.

A decidedly new turn has been taken in the affairs of the striking quarrymen, and it is generally to be hoped that a solution of the wage question between them and Warthorst & Co. may speedily follow. After having settled with their men, a proposition was made by the firm, to submit the question of wages to a board of arbitration, consisting of three members to be chosen in an equitable manner. Warthorst & Co. agree to accept the decision of such a board, and it now remains for the other side either to accept or reject the proposition. The propriety of arbitrating all such matters has been advanced as the foundation stone of most labor organizations, but the difficulty has always been to find employers willing to abide by decisions so reached. In the present instance the offer comes from the firm whose quarry is silent, and it seems the part of wisdom to urge the immediate acceptance of the offer on the other side.

A BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

To Decide the Differences Between the Quarrymen and Warthorst & Co.

Like a sensible set of fellows, the striking quarrymen agreed with but little discussion to accept the proposition of Warthorst & Co. submitted last week. That proposition was to accept the determination of a board of arbitration, one member to be selected by the firm, one by the men, and the two so chosen to find the third.

A committee appeared at the office Friday, and after formally communicating this decision, named John Russell, the stone contractor, as their representative. Warthorst & Co. authorized J. F. Pocock to act for them. Messrs. Pocock and Russell held a private meeting and determined upon the Hon. Silas A. Conrad to fill the board. It is out of the city, but has telegraphed his willingness, and deliberations will follow immediately upon his return.

The question being wholly out of the hands of the interested persons, they all hope for an early settlement, so that work may be resumed.

Bound Over.

Samuel Davis, charged with bastardy by Myrtle Sharp, was bound over to court on the sum of \$500 by Justice Rogers, Saturday afternoon.

Merchants, Mechanics, Ministers, Farmers and Attorneys.

All require a stimulant at times; every human being does its absolute necessity; your physician will say so. No efficient remedy for Pure Old Rye Whiskey has ever been discovered. The Faculty recommend Klein's Silver Age. Absolutely Pure Rye, is the purest and best. Always reliable. Hospitals use it. Druggists sell it. \$1.50 a standard quart. Headquarters, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa. Max Klein, Sole Prop.

Write for catalogue. Price list with testimonials mailed free. Mention this paper. Guckenheimer, Finch, Gibson or Overholt Pure Rye, 6 years old \$1.00 quart; 5 for \$5.00. Ports, Sherries, Brandy, Gin, Whiskies, etc., 50 cents quart up. Goods shipped to all parts of U. S. Send trial order. 43 ft

PULLED A GUN ON HIM,

BUT AS IT WAS IN A LEATHER CASE NO BLOOD WAS SPILLED.

Encounter on a London Street Between M. Rochefort, the Fiery Editor, and M. Pilotel—The Fracas Stopped by Police—men Arresting Both Men—Rochefort Charged With Assault and Held to Bail.

LONDON, May 29.—While Henri Rochefort, accompanied by friends, was walking in Regent street Saturday night he met M. Pilotel. Angry words were exchanged and Pilotel threatened to strike Rochefort unless he assented to a duel. Rochefort drew a revolver and was about to fire him when a bystander seized the weapon. A policeman arrested the two men and took them to the station, where Pilotel charged Rochefort with assault. The revolver was found to be fully charged. Rochefort was bailed.

The encounter between M. Rochefort and Pilotel on Regent street Saturday evening is the sensation of the hour. Both gentlemen have been besieged by interviewers and their statements concerning the affair are widely at variance. M. Rochefort, who was first seen, gave the following version of the affair: "I was walking along Regent street about 7 o'clock Saturday evening when suddenly I saw Pilotel walking toward me. He stopped in front of me and struck a pugilistic attitude, at the same time threatening to 'punch my head.' Now, fistfights are not in my line, although I am not a timid man, as my duelling experience attests.

Pulls a Gun on Him.

"Pilotel continued his threatening language, and merely for the purpose of frightening him I drew a revolver from my breast pocket and pointed it at him. The pistol was in a leather case, tightly clasped, so that I could not possibly have fired if I had wished to do so. When he saw the harmless weapon he dropped his hands and ran away at the top of his speed, bellowing 'murder.' In spite of the serious view taken of the affair by the police and bystanders, they could not control their laughter at the fellow's cowardice any more than they could conceal their contempt for his conduct."

Pilotel's Version of the Affair.

The version given by M. Pilotel differs in almost every particular from that of the fiery editor. He insists that the pistol was not only without a case, but that it was cocked and manifestly intended to be discharged. Mr. Pilotel denies that he ran away, and, strictly speaking, he didn't, for he had scarcely turned his back upon his antagonist and started to run when he was seized by the police.

The belief is general that the magistrate before whom the two will be brought to-day will treat both prisoners, and especially Rochefort, with all the severity warranted by the circumstances.

Will No Longer Pay Tribute.

The Bulgarian government has decided that it will no longer pay Roumelian tribute to the porte and has so notified the authorities at Constantinople. The Ottoman government will immediately send commissioners to Sofia to combat the decision, and in the event of failure to overthrow it will appeal to the powers to take cognizance of this deliberate violation of the treaty of Berlin.

Bismark's Bad Temper.

It is believed in Berlin that Prince Bismark's exhibition of temper in the Reichstag Saturday was due much more to the fact that the Conservatives did not support him than to the gibes of Herr Richter. The strikes in Westphalia and Silesia have completely upset the chancellor's calculations with regard to the aged workmen's insurance bill, and he feels the increased opposition to the measure keenly.

Giving Them a Grand Send-Off.

ROME, May 29.—King Humbert, the Prince of Naples and Premier Crispi started for Berlin yesterday. A large procession of civic societies bearing banners marched to the railway station to see them off. Behind these was congregated a great crowd, whose cheers, mingled with those of the societies, were almost incessant. Within the station was a large gathering of ministers, deputies, etc.

Another Fast Ocean Trip.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Hamburg-American line's new twin screw steamer Augusta Victoria arrived at Hoboken yesterday morning, after a remarkably fast trip of eight days and one hour from Hamburg. Her time from Fastnet to New York was 6 days and 2 1/2 hours, but 4 hours were lost on account of heated journals, the actual time being 5 days, 22 hours and 30 minutes. She made 174 knots on the 16th inst. She has 12,500 horse power, and her machinery is all in duplicate.

Thirty Shots Exchanged.

NATCHEZ, Miss., May 29.—A mob tried to take from the jail at Harrisburg, La., Friday night, W. A. Fitzhugh, who killed a man named Dickinson at Trinity recently. The sheriff's posse resisted and about thirty shots were exchanged. The only person wounded was a Troyville man named Goss.

Dense Fog.

NEW YORK, May 29.—During the dense fog Saturday afternoon and evening a number of collisions occurred in the harbor. The most serious was between the steamers Coman and Guyardotte, both bound out. The former was cut open and had to be towed back. The Guyardotte proceeded.

A Jealous Lover Suicide.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—A special from Findlay, O., states that John Bagard of Van Sue took a dose of arsenic with suicidal intent, dying shortly afterward. He was to have been married in two weeks to a Miss Ledia Beck and killed himself because she received calls from another gentleman.

Wind and Hail Storm.

TIPPER, O., May 29.—A disastrous wind and hail storm swept over part of this country Saturday, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to buildings and fences. Freight cars were blown from the track at New Riegel. Crops were badly cut by the hail.

Farewell Dinner.

BOSTON, May 29.—The Essex club, of which Dr. George B. Loring is president, gave a farewell dinner to that gentleman on the eve of his departure to assume his duties as United States minister to Portugal.

A DISGRACEFUL JOB.

The Government Building at Baltimore a Botch From Beginning to End.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—A local paper has published an article directed against the contractors of the new postoffice building in Baltimore, and the late superintendent J. Crawford Neilson, who was appointed by President Cleveland four years ago. He was removed three weeks ago and his predecessor, Jackson Holland, re-instated. The building was begun in 1887 and is nearly completed. Holland says that the work was not done satisfactory but his predecessor accepted it. Several contractors were paid last fall; others have not and want get any money until they fill the contracts according to specifications. He says the building is a botch from roof to cellar. According to contract the basement floor should have been gravel concrete topped with two inches of Portland cement instead of this coat, ashes and shavings were used, covered with an inch of Cumberland cement. The area ways are not graded, and every rain makes pools of water six inches deep on the uneven surface. He has condemned the sewerage also. Terra cotta pipes have been used instead of iron. The marble work, done by Davidson & Bro., of Chicago, is characterized as disgraceful, and for the enormous sum the government paid for it, it has received the worst work of the kind probably ever done in the country. The arches over the doorways are made from odds and ends and are of every variety of finish. The work in one room alone will have to be replaced. The roof of the building leaks like a pepper box, and the recent rains flooded the building. Basement windows have marble sills from 2 to 6 inches short, and the steps on the iron stair cases are two inches short.

A Cow Runs Amuck.

CARONDALE, Pa., May 29.—An infuriated cow held high carnival on one of the principal streets here Saturday. On Tuesday she gave birth to a calf and Saturday for the first time was separated from it and she became wild with anger. She rushed through the street, head down, poring a boy about the body and cutting his head frightfully. Her next victim was a girl, whom she knocked down and injured seriously. Then she attacked a fence and tore it in pieces. The animal was finally quieted by the restoration of the calf.

Commerce Greatly Benefitted.

BOSTON, May 29.—At the regular monthly meeting of the old trade association of New England, resolutions were adopted addressed to the senate committee on trade with Canada, stating that the existence of a route through Canada had greatly benefited commerce between New England and the western states; had prevented exorbitant charges by the all-American lines and had drawn large amounts of Canadian products to Boston for export. The association hopes there will be no restrictions placed upon this commercial route.

Elections for Postmasters.

FREDERICK, Md., May 29.—The people of Creagerstown and Middletown, this county, have decided to hold elections for their respective postmasters. The names of the successful candidates will be sent to Washington, calling the attention of the president that they are the choice of the people of those boroughs and requesting their appointment.

Two Hundred Bulldogs Ordered.

LIMA, O., May 29.—The Standard Oil company has placed an order in Philadelphia for 200 bulldogs, which will be used to guard the Standard tanks in the Ohio field against tramps. Numerous fires have been caused by the pipes of tramps, and it is thought the bulldogs will keep them away.

Frederick T. Roberts, M. D., physician to and professor of clinical medicine at University College Hospital, London, Eng., says: "Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own, and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, as no pain will be felt in the kidneys or that vicinity." This accounts for many people dying with Bright's Disease, or advanced kidney malady. The disease is not suspected until it reaches a fatal period. If Warner's Safe Cure is used at the proper time, the fatality from that disease would be greatly decreased. Dr. Thompson also says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption."

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

The late Dr. Dio Lewis, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, said, over his own signature: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure." He also said: "The medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady."

Expand the Mind.

By seeing as much as you can of the world. But ere you set out either as a tourist, commercial traveler or emigrant—whether you go by rail, steamship or a canoe, provide yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which the traveling public recognizes as the finest medical safeguard and preventative of sea sickness with which any one journeying by land or water can be provided. It furnishes to the Western pioneer adequate protection against malaria, rheumatism, and those disorders of the bowels which miasma tainted water beget. Its sedative effect upon a stomach perturbed by the rocking of a ship is truly magical, and it is a capital appetizer and nerve invigorator. Excellent it is for biliousness and kidney inaction, and it counteracts, in a remarkable degree, the effects of fatigue, physical or mental. After wetting and exposure in inclement weather, it should be used as a preventative.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

"Tired all the Time," So many poor men and women, who seem overworked, or are debilitated by change of season, climate or life. If you could read the hundreds of letters praising Hood's Sarsaparilla which come from people whom it has restored to health, you would be convinced of its merits. As this is impossible, why not try Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus realize its benefit? It will tone and build up your system, give you a good appetite, overcome that tired feeling and make you feel, as one woman expresses it, "like a new creature."

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be free to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Sticum, M. C. 181 Pearl st., New York.



NO DUST OR DIRT. NO SMOKE OR SMELL. ENAMELINE AN IMPROVEMENT IN STOVE POLISH. NEVER BURNS OR STAINS. NO BRUSH REQUIRED. IT SAVES PASTE IN TIN BOX. OF THE WORK. Get Sample Free from your Local Dealer.

AND YOU, ONE AND ALL, WILL STAND BY WOLFF'S ACME Blacking the most perfect Blacking for men, women and children, of this enlightened country. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philada.

JOHN H. OGDEN, UNDERTAKING In all its Branches. Side or Canal West Main Street.

TO ALL THOSE WHO RENT, And would like to own a HOME.

I have a scheme whereby you can secure one cheap. If you wish to be free from paying rent call and see me. My offer will surprise you.

JASPER A. TONER, Cor. Atwater and Tremont streets, or Independent Office

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS. FINE COLORS THAT WASH OUT CAN NOT FADE. MADE BY USING PEERLESS DYES. 40 Colors. Sold by DRUGGISTS.

PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors. PEERLESS LANTERN BURNING. PEERLESS LAMP GLASS—6 Kinds 7 Colors. PEERLESS SHOE AND HATNESS DRESSING. PEERLESS EGG DYES—8 Colors.

C., L. & W. Railroad. In effect February 3, 1899.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100
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* Trains stop on signal for passengers. All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers. At Lorain with N. Y. C. & St. L. Ry. for Port. At Erie with N. Y. C. & St. L. Ry. for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest. At Canton with C. & O. R. Ry. for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest. At Sterling with N. Y. C. & O. R. Ry. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points. At Waterville with C. & O. R. Ry. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus. At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. Ry. for Canton, Wooster, Piquette, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. for Cincinnati, etc. At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton Ry. points on that road. At Canal Dover with C. & M. Ry. for Can. bridge, Marietta, etc. At Erie with N. Y. C. & St. L. Ry. for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. At Barton, with St. Clairsville & Northern R. R. for Clarifield, O. At Bridgeport, with C. & P. Ry. for all at Pittsburg, etc. At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. for Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers. Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent. OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. In effect Jan. 1, 1898.

GOING SOUTH	No. 6	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 15	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	No. 23	No. 25	No. 27	No. 29	No. 31	No. 33	No. 35	No. 37	No. 39	No. 41	No. 43	No. 45	No. 47	No. 49	No. 51	No. 53	No. 55	No. 57	No. 59	No. 61	No. 63	No. 65	No. 67	No. 69	No. 71	No. 73	No. 75	No. 77	No. 79	No. 81	No. 83	No. 85	No. 87	No. 89	No. 91	No. 93	No. 95	No. 97	No. 99	No. 101	No. 103	No. 105	No. 107	No. 109	No. 111	No. 113	No. 115	No. 117	No. 119	No. 121	No. 123	No. 125	No. 127	No. 129	No. 131	No. 133	No. 135	No. 137	No. 139	No. 141	No. 143	No. 145	No. 147	No. 149	No. 151	No. 153	No. 155	No. 157	No. 159	No. 161	No. 163	No. 165	No. 167	No. 169	No. 171	No. 173	No. 175	No
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Massillon Independent.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year	Three Months
\$5.00	\$1.50
One Year	Three Months
\$1.00	.75
One Year	Three Months
\$1.00	.75

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited at the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1889.

Baltimore hopes to rival New York as an exporting city. Its trade is increasing rapidly. The reason for it is thus put by the Hon. John S. Bullock: "This is owing in great measure, to the policy adopted by our authorities in exempting almost entirely all manufactures and manufacturing establishments from local taxation. Today we can, and do, export more goods than all the world together."

The whole people, of Massillon, will be glad to know that the striking quarrymen have now an opportunity to arbitrate with their employers, upon the question of wages. May it so be that both parties to the controversy will speedily agree as to what is just and right. We have not room in Massillon for ill feeling, or strikes, or idle men, or destitute families.

The story of the Roman youth, who held his hand in fire to prove his valor, is nothing to the bravery of the dying Charles Lappam, a fireman, caught under the red-hot fire box of his engine, near Denver, by an accident, where he lay for an hour, his head only exposed, suffering anguish indescribable. Yet while enduring the most excruciating agony, he called a brakeman, dictated a will, gave instructions regarding his funeral, offered a prayer, and died.

From that large and increasing class of readers of THE INDEPENDENT comes, what position does the paper take in reference to the situation. The interrogative is a very vague one, especially at this time when peace prevails. But THE INDEPENDENT can say that it hopes that this peace will continue, that plenty of work will follow, that the good sense which characterized the settlement of the recent important controversy as to wages, will distinguish all future settlements. It has no principle to advance further than those which should mark the dealings of all upright men, or in other words, a practical application of the Golden Rule.

was named James Buchanan. But in the case of James G. Blaine there has been a failure up to this time. After the Jameses, the Johns have panned out next best—John Adams, John Q. Adams and John Tyler."

For a quarter of a century the weekly edition of this paper has been regularly issued. It has an established clientele, which increases from day to day. With in the last two months the increase has been very striking, and especially among the miners of this valley. The miner readers of THE INDEPENDENT now number one thousand, and the accessions average one hundred every week. Thus two classes of patrons have been formed, one desiring local news and the other mining news, and it is no longer possible to satisfy both classes with the same edition. In view of this condition of affairs it has been decided to issue another edition of THE INDEPENDENT for the especial benefit of the miners of Ohio. The success of the venture is not a matter for speculation, since it will have a paid up list of subscribers to start with, and at the same time the county and far away readers of THE INDEPENDENT will be supplied with such matter as will better suit their tastes. A large amount of work is connected with the division of the subscription list, and making mechanical changes so that further than to announce this determination nothing more can now be stated.

As the case now stands, Ohio is idly waiting for something to turn up in the way of canal improvements, while Pennsylvania is preparing to cut us out for good, by the construction of an entirely new canal, a work which could not possibly go on if the Ohio canal should be enlarged.

It was given out a short time ago that the Pennsylvania canal could not be built on account of natural obstructions. This, it seems, was true of but one route. The enterprise not only lives but gives bright promise. Such men as Andrew Carnegie are pushing the project, and here is the most recent information concerning it:

"A petition is being prepared by members of the chamber of commerce and other prominent gentlemen in the city, to be sent to the governor, asking for the appointment of Col. T. P. Roberts as a member of the committee of five to be appointed for the purpose of looking into the practicability of the proposed ship canal between Lake Erie and Pittsburgh."

"Colonel Roberts, in speaking of the project, said: 'The Northwest will be especially benefitted, because ore can be transported to Pittsburgh, and coal can be taken back to the Northwest at a cheaper rate than it is now done by the railroads. If the lake cities, such as Erie, Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee, can only be interested in the canal, there will not be much trouble in bringing the matter prominently before congress.'"

A BRITISH ESTIMATE.

The comments of the London Times on the New York centennial would be exceedingly funny if not so malicious. There is no danger that the great American tail-twisters will die out so long as British opinion continues to be as supercilious and contemptuous as at present.

The Times agrees that the parade was highly satisfactory from "a scenic point of view," but not calculated to impress "foreigners accustomed to the more business like and professional manoeuvres of troops in European military states." In another paragraph it notes that "two of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, Mr. Endicott and Mr. Whitney, quitted New York for Europe before this monster celebration, and with the note of preparation for it ringing in their ears." It "cordially congratulates" these gentlemen and "compassionates" Mr. Harrison for being compelled to "remain in view, the center and focus of the waying triumphal turmoil." That "mortal nerves endured the strain without rupture and paralysis" is certainly "an American constitutional secret" and almost as surprising "is the keenness of appetite of the American people at large for a succession of gigantic shows, of which it is fatiguing to partake at the distance of several thousand miles."

The Times then quits its cold and malignant review of the celebration to disparage "much of the poetry of heroism" about Washington, and what is more asserts that "he was not a master thinker any more than he was a military general."

It is of small importance what the London Times thinks, except as it gives us a key to the pretended fraternal sentiments supposed to animate the British breast. We know well enough that the European soldiery, trained and paid at the expense of an over-taxed population, may perhaps drill a trifle better. But to us, far grander than mere skill at arms is the reflection that our army has been created by the voluntary act of its members, who are ready to fight or ready to work, but never willing to be a drag upon their country. And as to Washington, the union of the United States speaks for him. It is a great fact, and here it stands silently giving the lie to the warped slanders from across the ocean.

Mr. Sullivan is reported to be bracing up, living on milk and honey, splitting wood and building rail fences. It is cheering to hear of Mr. Sullivan doing such really useful work as splitting wood and building fences, even if his object is to get into condition to subjugate Mr. Kilrain.

Women can marry as well as be married. The learned and just judge of Wayne county has decided that in the absence of law to the contrary, there is no reason why female preachers cannot tie the matrimonial knot.

A FEMALE FIEND

WHO HAS A MANIA FOR SURGERY,

brought to Book at Last.—George Francis Train and His Baby Friends

BROOKLYN, May 22, 1889.—The terrible revelations that have recently been made in reference to the Woman's Hospital of the city, presided over by Dr. Mary Dixon Jones, ought to be a lesson to every woman not to trust implicitly to the advice of any physician, where a surgical operation is involved. It would appear that Dr. Jones had a mania for surgery, and diagnosed almost every case as a tumor or a cancer, or a cancerous tumor. She was especially fond of the last combination, and rolled it as a sweet morsel under her tongue. Whenever she could coax a woman to the operating table, her happiness was complete. The consequence was that as very few of the patients were suffering with the disease she had credited them with, operations were performed on healthy organs, and the patients who did not die were made helpless invalids for life. When death resulted, Mrs. Jones would hurry the bodies out of the hospital under cover of the night, and in one case at least, a couple of undertakers were sent for before the patient died, and waited half an hour for the breath to leave her body. It is impossible that there should be any such practitioners as this fiend in human shape, but there is enough danger of ignorant or unprofessional diagnoses to make women careful to choose their physicians from those who are not only skillful with the knife but strictly upright. An honorable physician will not be likely to accept the sole responsibility of a delicate surgical operation. He will insist upon having some one to confirm or dispute his theory. Mrs. Jones examined and operated without help, save that which her son gave her, and the son seemed as much of a lunatic on the subject of cancerous tumors as his mother. One of the most aggravating features of this case is that several of our best known and most influential women knew the character of Mrs. Jones a long time ago, and because they did not like to get mixed up in anything so unsavory as the affairs of this woman, they allow the fraud and butchery to continue.

George Francis Train is generally known as a crank when he is not considered a lunatic, but mad or eccentric the children adore him. There is probably not another man on the face of the earth to-day who has so many friends among the little ones. Mothers trust him implicitly, and are always pleased to have their brood under his wing. He is sane and wise enough to tell the proper stories, and is most judicious in his management, and can compel instant obedience from the most fractious and wilful. The picnic which Mr. Train gave the children last Saturday was a most enjoyable affair. It took two horse cars to transport the party to Central Park. The children were of assorted sizes, all the way from tiny tots to ten year olds. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Train has not tasted food for twenty days, he was as bright and cheery and apparently as strong as ever.—Eleanor Kirk.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported for THE INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump's Sons, abstracters of titles:
Massillon:—Warwick & Justus to J. C. Schaufelle, 31-100 acres first ward, \$1,000.
Eugene G. Willison to Lizzie Shepley, No. 1017, \$300.
F. L. Hinderer to J. H. McLain, No. 607, \$550.
Michael Kuch's 1/2 to August Heinsel, No. 1130, \$375.

County:—Nettie Boettler to Mary E. and H. N. Firestone, 318.17 acres Plain township, \$11,149.73.
John Danner to Amanda M. Youtz, 7.20 acres Plain township, \$2,250.
Wash. Clemes to John Brun, 102.23 acres Jackson township, \$1,000.
Margaret Helles's ex'r to John Spindler, 19.35 acres Bethlehem township, \$1,200.
Alfred Brookes to George W. Powell, 130.10 acres Marlboro township, \$9,800.
Susan E. Weaster to Mart W. Wertenberger, 1.50 acres Marlboro township, \$350.
Mary E. Swope to Sarah A. Traster, 9.46 acres Lake township, \$797.52.
Chas. C. Herron to Geo. Rinehart, No. 420, Louisville, \$500.
Josiah Lesh to Chas. C. Herron, No. 420, Louisville, \$500.
B. S. Brown to Aaron H. Holebaugh, 80 acres Nimishillen township, \$5,400.
Louis Mathias' ass'ne to George Bowen, No. 102, Louisville, \$1,200.
Christian Slater to Geo. Pfeffer, No. 103, Osnaburg, \$225.

Number of Canton transfers 19, amount \$29,540.
Number of Alliance transfers 3, amount \$6,350.

Local Horse Notes.

J. J. Eilon of this city is credited with buying Everhill, a bay filly, 3 years old, by Evermoor, dam Jessie's Hill, for \$105.

Mr. J. S. Coxey has added to his stock a beautiful little five-year-old mare, by Onward, that is sure to trot in 2:20. He purchased it at the Fasig sale yesterday, for \$1,600.

In addition to his \$1,600 purchase, J. S. Coxey also secured at Cleveland a nine-month-old colt by Kentucky Prince, sire of Gay 2:12. The colt's dam is the dam of Fuller, record 2:13.

Mr. Charles Young returned from Fasig's sale of horses at Cleveland, last week with a handsome and promising 3-year-old by Hockspur out of a White Line mare. It was purchased at private sale and wonders are expected of it, for Mr. Young's judgment rarely errs.

As an indication of the value in which finely bred brood mares are held by those who appreciate the worth of good blood, it may be said that J. S. Coxey has farmed his mare Extract to J. E. Corrigan, of Battle Creek, Mich., who is to pay \$2,500 for the colt when ready to wean. That is, he gives \$2,500 for one of Extract's colts, he to choose the sire and foot the bill. Extract is reckoned the best bred mare in the world, bred by Onward, first dam by Belmont, the sire of Nutwood and Wedgwood 2:19, next dam Minerva by Pilot Jr., Pilot Jr. bred dam of Maud S; Minerva dam of Nugget 2:26 1/2 and Meander 2:26, third dam by Downside's Bay Meander, fourth dam by Whip's Comet.

Children's school shoes 9 to 12, 75c per pair, and a nice kid button shoe 9 to 11 only 75c per pair at J. D. Frank & Co's.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

Mrs. Prescott, of Alliance, is visiting her friends here.

Miss Bell Evans is home from Massillon for a few days.

R. F. Christy, of Orrville, was in town Sunday, seeing the boys.

John Shank, a resident of Burton City, was slightly injured by a fall of coal.

Mr. Wm. Forest and family visited with his mother-in-law, Mrs. McInnis.

Mrs. Alfred Greenway is able to be about after a severe attack of diphtheria.

Mr. D. E. Reese and family visited their many friends here on Sunday last.

Harry Johnson has bought the Stone property lately owned by John Lovly, consideration \$600.

Dennis O'Connor purchased the George Hall house on Grant street for the sum of \$612.50.

The K. of P. lodge of this place is in a flourishing condition and is increasing in membership rapidly.

Mr. William McInnis and family returned to Lehigh, Indian Territory, last Wednesday, after a four weeks' visit with his many friends in this county.

Mr. Greenaway, a former resident of Wales, came here last July with his son-in-law, John T. Evans, of this place. Mr. Greenaway disliking the country and wishing to return to his native soil a contribution was taken in Minglewood, where he is now working. His son-in-law intends to pay his passage and the contribution will be pocket money. It will prove a very long voyage for the old gentleman as he is 75 years old. His many friends wish him a pleasant journey. He will embark to-day from New York.

Minglewood has done something unusual for this time of the season in the line of mining. Our trade has heretofore been local, and consequently the summer months were always dull, but this spring this mine has done extraordinarily well, and does more work than any other around here by averaging the year. This mine has worked twelve days in this month, but rumor has it that our future prospects are not so bright as in the past six weeks. Our mine was represented at the district meeting held at Canal Fulton on the 15th. Our delegate was instructed to add our Minglewood mine to the National Progressive Union. Several of our miners went to hear the Hon. John McBride and Chris Evans speak on the objects and aim of the N. P. U. At a meeting held at the mine last week it was passed that the levy of fifty cents for defense fund is to be paid next pay. Clover Hill worked two and one-half days last week, Blaine and Logan one and one-half days and Minglewood four days.

CYCLONE.

CHAPMAN.

Henry Zollars alias "Squarer," is visiting at his old home in Pittsburg this week.

Charles Ashman, of Washingtonville, spent a few days with his uncle, Mr. Geo. Rogers, of this place.

James Cooney while working at the Sippo coal chute last Monday, got caught between the machinery and received a bad squeeze on the head.

John Patterson must have received part of his Australian fortune, for we notice he is "setting them up" to the boys very liberally.

John Evans has taken charge of the sinking of the new mine at Millport. The company is to be congratulated in securing the services of so competent a foreman as Mr. Evans.

Two base ball games were played on the Millport grounds last Saturday. A picked nine from Massillon got away with the Mountain Stars to the tune of 20 to 4; Casey's Blues beat the Millport boys in great shape.

"N. P. Unionist," in last week's INDEPENDENT, favored the miners with a statement of expenditures for 1887-8, but says nothing about the receipts, and as this is the only report the miners, who paid in their good money, have received for some time, they feel thankful to "N. P. Unionist" for the information.

We notice from the press that the Pittsburg miners have effected a settlement with the operators for the yearly scale of prices, and that, too, at one cent per ton better wages than the Ohio scale. The fact that N. D. A. 135, took charge of the miners' trouble at Pittsburg and made a success out of it does not reflect very creditably on those who disfranchised them from having a bearing in their own behalf at Indianapolis. The Pittsburg miners holding their scale for the year a cent higher than the Ohio scale after the latter had been agreed upon and closed must be considered quite a victory. Ohio miners what do you think of it?

DALTON.

Henry Rudy's horse sale was well patronized last Saturday.

Mr. J. E. Arnold, of Kansas, is visiting friends here. He has spent six years on the range.

Mr. George Hahn is bank boss at the Massillon Valley Coal Company's mines east of town.

What's the matter with having a time here on the Fourth of July? There is nearly ten dollars in the fire works' fund from last year.

August Bosche, Esq., is superintendent at the M. V. C. mines now. It was too much for one to superintend all the works.

Our street commissioner received a postal card a few days since written in red ink, giving him some pointers. Mr. Brilhart, the commissioner, says if the card was not signed he has a good idea who is the author.

The miners were not on a strike here as reported. They agreed on a mining price and went to work.

William Jones, blacksmith at our mines left yesterday, as he did not like it here.

John Fletcher died on Saturday of paralysis, under which he had been lingering some months. He was 67 years of age. The funeral was held Monday at 2 p. m. from the M. E. Church, which was largely attended.

Thursday, May 30, will be duly observed at this place. Clergymen of all denominations, teachers, magistrates, and all people are cordially invited to co-operate with the citizens in their effort to keep green the memory of Ohio's heroic sons who sacrificed their lives in the great cause and kept aloft the banner which the world now holds as an emblem of liberty and national unity. Men and women, youths and maidens, and children, join with us in these patriotic services. Bring with you the aurel and the rose to place upon the soldiers' graves. Let those of our citizens who have friends interred see that they are kept green. A few moments' work will make a wonderful change in the appearance of the city of the dead. Space will not permit us to give the order of exercises.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Sylvester Higerd's new barn is completed.

Workmen are putting the finishing touches on Wm. Ickes' new house.

H. F. Gaddis went to Youngstown, O., last week, to attend the funeral of his nephew.

J. D. Miller is doing an immense business in selling the products of his greenhouse.

Mrs. Johnson nee Amanda Moles, formerly of this place, but now residing in Pearson, Ind., visited some of his former friends here last week.

Rumor says that two of our young bloods started for Colorado Saturday night, but backed out after going as far as Massillon. Too much yellow back literature.

Mrs. Thos. Brooks has had the good luck to be the possessor of a double chicken. The chick had two well developed bodies but only one head. It lived only a few hours.

The mines are not working as well as at this time last year. The Keller shaft on the Lutz farm being about the only one doing anything. There are rumors of a gigantic freeze-out by the W. & L. R. R. Co., who wish to obtain control of the Massillon coal regions. A prominent Massillon coal operator said recently that it was the poorest line to ship on, as the railroad company had all they do to ship their own coal. We hope that if these rumors be true, that the Massillon operators will be found strong enough to withstand the efforts of the railroad company. We have enough trusts and monopolies in this country.

Tuscarawas and Perry townships' boards of education met in joint session, at Massillon, O., Saturday, to take action about children of Perry township that were being schooled in Tuscarawas township. It appears that at a joint meeting held in 1887, of the boards of education concerned, joint sub-districts Nos. 4 and 5, of this township, were dissolved, but the children of those districts were sent to the same schools as heretofore. Perry township now wants to continue to send their children to this township and pay pro rata for each pupil. No agreement was reached, but another meeting will be held June 1. Tuscarawas township holds the cards and will play them for all they are worth.

Ladies' velvet slippers, kid opera slippers and grain slippers only 50c at J. D. Frank & Co's, No. 6 East Main street.

An Old Case Being Reheard.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Assistant Secretary Chandler and Assistant Attorney General Shields yesterday heard arguments made by counsel for the state of Oregon to review the decision made by Secretary Vilas adverse to the state of Oregon in what is known as the Oregon swamp land cases. The amount of land involved is 97,641 acres. The case is one of long standing in the interior department. As long ago as Sept. 16, 1882, Secretary Teller, on reports of field agents, directed that the land in question be certified to the state of Oregon as swamp land. A motion to set aside this certification was made before Secretary Lamar. An examination of the land was made, and the reports made showed that some of the land represented as swamp land was rock-ribbed mountain land, other timberland, etc. Without making any decision Mr. Lamar went out of office and Mr. Vilas became secretary of the interior. He directed a re-examination, and upon reports made to him directed the original certification set aside, and ordered that such land as was found to be swamp land be certified to the state of Oregon as such, and such land as was found arable and timber land be restored to the public domain. Under this decision about 12,000 acres were restored to the public domain.

A Snap at the Knights of Labor.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—A letter has been received by the local carpenters' union from the principal office at Philadelphia, of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, giving notice that members of that body who are also attached to the Knights of Labor cannot receive either sick or death benefits from the Brotherhood of Carpenters nor be assisted during a strike. The letter is signed by P. J. McGuire, secretary of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters. Mr. McGuire is at the same time secretary of the National Federation of Labor, and as the relations between the Knights and the Federation are not of the most harmonious character, members of the Knights of Labor regard the letter as an attack upon their order.

Bishop Keane Arrives in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Bishop Keane arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. He was welcomed at the station by a delegation of the city clergy. Last evening a banquet was tendered him. A. Leo Knott presided. Bishop Keane will remain here until Saturday. On Friday night the members of the Carroll Institute will give him a public reception.

Assignments.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Western Arms and Cartridge company which failed last Saturday by the entry of a judgment against it for \$63,000 made a voluntary assignment yesterday. The assets are said to be \$110,000 and the liabilities \$80,000. Charles A. Herb, dealer in toys, assigned yesterday. Assets and liabilities are about \$25,000 each.

Who Visited His Birth Place.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 22.—United States Treasurer Huston, while on a visit here, stated that President Harrison intends this summer to make a visit to his northern birth place, ten miles from here, in Franklin county. The old stone house in which he was born is still standing.

Foreign Briefs.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Moscow Tuesday and was welcomed in the name of the czar by Prince Dolgoroff.

Jack Kilrain and Charley Mitchell will sail for New York to-day. Kilrain is in good spirits and expresses full confidence in his ability to whip Sullivan.

The late Earl of Malmesbury left a quantity of manuscript which he directed his heirs not to permit to be published for several years.

Rinehart's Worm Lozengers are the only kind that remove the worm nest.

Look at these prices, then call and see the goods. You will be surprised at the quality. Men's good all solid seamless Congress or Bal for only \$1.00 per pair; men's good working shoes for 72c per pair; men's fine dress shoes for \$1.25 per pair, and many other big bargains we can show you. J. D. Frank & Co., No. 6 East Main street.

STATE OF OHIO, (CITY OF TOLEDO.)
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., '86.

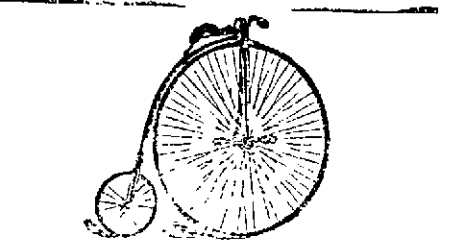
A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.

Ladies' glove top button, kid button and pebble button shoes only \$1.00 per pair at J. D. Frank & Co's.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.



In order to close out I will sell the following second hand bicycles

CHEAP!

1 58 inch Expert Columbia.
1 30 inch Standard Columbia.
2 48 inch Special Columbia.
1 Girls' Tricycle, plush seat.

Also a full line of New Wheels in stock.

For Sale Cheap by

FRANK H. SNYDER,

At Mess. Snyder & Co's office. Catalogues free on application.

B. & B.

A PERFECT MEDIUM.

OUR

Mail Order Department

affords our-out of town patrons every possible advantage of a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

With the prices only obtainable by means of the large purchases we make.

Deal With Us Through Our Mail Order Department And We Will Save You Money.

DRESS GOODS—All prices from 4c up. Side-band Dress Goods at 10c. All wool double width dress goods, from 25c. up. Special bargains, fine all wool double width dress goods at 35c (50c and 60c goods at 35c.) D. Beiges at 30c. Finest quality dress goods, 50c. and on up to hosiery.

SILKS—The greatest stock of silks ever shown and at incomparable prices. Fine double-width silks, 70c; fine sarah stripes and laces, 50c; fine gros grains, all colors, 60c; worth \$1.10, 10c; 30c up. Special bargains in 60c Indian worth \$1.25.

CASHMERE—Best and lowest prices in cream, washed and black cashmires.

MOHAIRES—New. Our own importations. Fine 27-inch Mohair mixtures, browns, greys and blues, at 25c. Dollar Mohairs, 54 inches wide, at 85c. 30c Satines 15c. Fine Scotch Zephyrs at 15 and 20c. Finest Scotch Zephyrs at 30c.

Lace curtains can be bought through the mails—50c. up. See our Catalogue for a few patterns. Name the price and we can please you.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119, 121

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLECHENY, PA.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Rev. W. O. Siffert will deliver the Memorial day address at Navarre.

Twenty-one persons were examined last week for positions in the city schools.

Z. T. Baltzy will administer the estate of the late John Baltzy, of Sugar Creek township.

Mr. Joseph K. Russell returned Monday, after a long and pleasant tour in the far West.

Andrew Wilhelm pleaded not guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, and will be given a hearing next Friday.

THE INDEPENDENT will pay handsomely for a copy of the daily edition of the date of October 2nd, 1888.

The Senior Order of American Mechanics will confer the second and third degrees to-night, in the G. A. R. hall.

The city of Canton started to build a trunk sewer for \$18,000 and it has already spent \$9,000 for extras.

John Baldinger, of Green street, died Sunday morning of typhoid fever. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Eight females, advertised as beautiful young ladies, commenced a forty-hour walking match at Alliance Tuesday noon.

Business men are exhibiting much interest in the free fair idea, and when the time arrives to strike they will unanimously respond.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds returned on Tuesday, after spending the winter in California.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie main line has been appraised by the county auditors at \$6,000 per mile, sidings, \$1,500, and rolling stock \$2,300.

The Rev. B. F. Booth D. D., has been elected missionary secretary by the United Brethren general conference, recently adjourned at York, Pa.

The body of Frank Rider, the unfortunate young man who was accidentally killed by electricity at St. Louis, last week, arrived in this city Saturday.

Auditor Manley has appointed O. M. Coxen, of Alliance, and Josiah Clutz, of Massillon, as deputy auditors for their respective towns.—Canton Repository.

At the meeting of the Massillon Loan and Building Company, last night, \$600 was sold at a premium of thirteen cents and \$500 at a premium of fourteen cents.

The Catholic Young Men's Association has evolved a plan for the organization of an aid society within its own lines. Benefits will be paid to the sick and injured.

The Rev. H. J. Becker has been elected missionary bishop for the Pacific coast, by the secessionists of the U. B. Church, who are opposed to secret societies.

In addition to the fund already in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Kemp, the colored people of St. Timothy's mission raised \$125 Sunday for their building fund.

Fritz Kumpb, a little newspaper carrier, was seriously bitten by a vicious dog on the corner of Weber and Wooster streets Wednesday night. The animal ought to be caught and shot.

East Liverpool wants the free delivery system. Just as soon as its postoffice receipts loot up \$10,000 a year, or as soon as its population is 10,000, it can have the system, and no sooner. There is no favoritism about it.

Philip Sonnenhalter has discovered that a hedge fence is not a treasure unalloyed. His horse got entangled in one yesterday, west of town, to the damage of the horse and the destruction of that part of the hedge.

Invitations are out for the sixth annual commencement of the Navarre high school, Friday evening, May 24. The Rev. T. P. Marsh, D. D., president of Mt. Union college will deliver a closing address, and present the diplomas.

A cablegram received yesterday, and dated at London, the 19th inst., announces the safe arrival of Miss Laura M. Russell and her friends on the other side, after a pleasant voyage, married by only a little sickness early in the trip.

Charles C. Kellogg has made application for divorce from his wife Rosa M. Kellogg, alleging gross neglect of duty in absenting herself from him. They were married May 11, 1886, and resided in Massillon, until Mrs. Kellogg returned to her parents something over a year ago, shortly after which Mr. Kellogg moved to Alliance.

The disagreement between the two Alliance G. A. R. posts, culminated Wednesday night by a decision on the part of George Harlan post, in the presence of Department Commander Hurst, to surrender its charter. The members decline to co-operate with the other post in observing Memorial day, and will reorganize as an independent soldiers' battalion.

The Youngstown Telegram has taken pains to ascertain how the leading business men feel about the appointment of K. E. Hanes as postmaster, by Major McKinley, after the declaration of Myron Wood. The interviews numbered twenty-nine, in which twenty-one expressions are favorable to the selection, and the remainder adverse.

The boards of education of Perry and Tuscarawas townships met Saturday afternoon in joint session to adjust the expense of the education of children attending the schools of Tuscarawas township who reside in Perry. No conclusion was reached and another meeting will be held.

The Warwick party sailed from New York, on the Cunarder "Servia," Saturday. A personal note written from ship-board conveys the information that they weighed anchor that morning and ten miles from New York ran into a fog and upon a sandbank, where they expected to remain until midnight, at least.

THE INDEPENDENT is in daily receipt of communications referring in more or less ambiguous terms to "to-night," "to-morrow," and "yesterday," and as the most of them bear no specific date, mistakes are liable to arise. For the general good it would be well for everybody to date such communications, so that no errors can be made.

Here is a story from West Brookfield: Mrs. Brooks set a hen some time ago, and one day last week, after the usual time had elapsed, a chick broke through its shell and after getting its one head out brought up its rear with two bodies. The little freak has one head and two complete bodies including legs and tails. It lived but a few hours, and was then put in alcohol.

Lewis Arrington, master workman of District 143, K. of L., and Joseph Grapevine, members of the executive board, returned from Streator, Ill., on Tuesday. The executive board decided to hold the next convention with District 149, at Atlantic City, N. J., beginning July 1. These two district assemblies include almost all the bottle glass blowers in the United States.

Isaac Cline, ex-president of the National Window Glass Workers' Association, who is in the city as the representative of the National Glass Budget, and an insurance organization, was for years at the head of the national association, and is largely responsible for its success. He also established the international association, spending several years in Europe for the purpose. He is an old soldier and an exceedingly well informed man on all subjects.

Charles H. Patterson, who had charge of the survey and construction of a division of the C., L. & W. railroad in 1872-3 and was afterwards associated with Col. Dwight Jarvis in the city civil engineer's office, and fought for his country in the Warmington riot of '76, has been heard from through a letter to a friend. He is now at Hondo, Mexico, and is chief engineer of a railroad being built in that country. His many friends in Massillon will hear with pleasure that "Pat" is on the highway to affluence.

The Democratic primary election will be held June 8, to select delegates to the county convention, and central committee-men. The number of representatives in the convention is one for every fifty votes cast for Grover Cleveland, and one extra delegate for an excess of votes equal to a half ratio. The city of Massillon and Perry township will have twenty-six delegates as follows: Ward one, 5; ward two, 4; ward three, 7; ward four, 1; Massillon precinct, 4; Richville precinct, 2. Canton township will have 52 delegates, and Lexington township 19 delegates.

An order has been issued by the Pennsylvania Company as follows: "All bosses must be present when their employees are paid, to identify them. Bills against an employee for board, washing or groceries will not be accepted or paid except on written order of the superintendent. No liquor will be sold under any circumstances. Any employee who neglects to pay his board, clothing and living expenses will be discharged. No employee will be permitted to ride over the road without proper permission. Suspension will follow a violation of the latter law. The company will give no heed to bills against its employees for liquor."

WOMEN CAN MARRY.

A Wayne County Judge so decides.

The Rev. Mrs. Ellen Runkle is a minister of the Dunkard church whose house is near Smithville, Wayne county. The question as to whether a woman could be granted license to solemnize marriages was raised some time ago upon the refusal of the probate judge, of Wayne county, to grant Mrs. Runkle a license. He did, however, agree to consult the attorney general. The Wooster Republican furnishes the concluding chapter: "This he did, but that official refused to give an opinion. Judge Swartz resolved to take the 'bull by the horns' as it were, and as he could find no law which forbids the granting of license to women to celebrate marriage ceremonies, he issued the coveted papers to Mrs. Runkle. It is thought that she is the first woman ever vested with the right."

A Proper Objection.

Judge Pease and a number of residents of Massillon and Canton appeared before the commissioners Monday morning and objected to the running of the lake line dummy on West Tuscarawas street, stating that a number of horses took fright at it Sunday and in one case a wrecked buggy resulted. Manager Cook asked the indulgence of the commissioners to run the dummy on the street a few days longer until he had secured his complete complement of horses for the summer.—Canton Repository.

THE CITY COUNCIL

MOVES, RESOLVES AND ADJOURNS AS USUAL.

Policemen and Firemen Granted Vacations, Derelict Property Owners Poked, Crossings Ordered, and So On and So Forth.

The city council came to order Monday night with Messrs. Dangler and Boerner absent.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending May 18, amount \$98.25, was ordered paid.

East Tremont residents petitioned the council to cut the surface of that part of the street east of East to the grade, it having been repeatedly filled. It was referred to the committee on streets and alleys with power to act.

Mr. Bowman moved that the clerk be authorized to advertise for bids for the construction of the proposed sewers. Carried.

A resolution by Mr. Volkmar: That the property owners on North street, from High to Front, be ordered to pave the sidewalks with flagging, and have curbing set. Adopted.

A resolution by the committee: That the property owners on the east side of East street, between Main and Plum, be ordered to put in curbing. Adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Clutz: That the officers of the police force be given each ten days' leave of absence, with the consent of the mayor, on full pay. Adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Schlagel: That the firemen be allowed each two days' absence every month, not more than one to be away at a time, and substitutes always to be engaged. Adopted.

An invitation to participate in the memorial day exercises was accepted.

Joseph Krause was granted permission to use a part of Henry street for building purposes.

Mr. Bowman moved that the street and alley committee be directed to use the stone removed from East Main street crossings on other crossings to be laid at the following points: Across the alley lying east of Mill street, on both sides of Main; across Charles on the west side of Erie; across Canal on the north side of Tremont; across Hill on the north side of North; across North on the east side of Hill; across State on the east side of Akron, across Muskegon on the north side of Tremont. Carried.

Mr. Bowman moved that the street commissioner be authorized to lay a drain pipe to prevent water from flowing into Dieffenbacher's Wooster street property. Carried.

Mr. Hering moved that the paving and grading and street and alley committees have all West Tremont street property owners upon whom notice has before been served, called upon again for the purpose of ascertaining whether they propose to lay flagging within thirty days. Carried.

BILLS PAID.

Matthews Bros.	\$ 10 34
T. C. Miller	100 00
F. Hesse	87 50
Independent Co.	1 00
J. H. Meyer	41 20
Geo. Snyder	9 00
W. E. Stieren	3 64
H. Suhr	5 10
Central Union Telephone Company	26 05
G. W. Lemon, balance	63 90

A LOCAL AID ASSOCIATION

Likely to be Organized by the Hands at Russell & Co.'s

An unwritten law recognized at Russell & Co.'s is that the sick and injured must be in part, at least, aided by their fellow-workmen. In securing funds by voluntary subscription, it has necessarily followed that the burden falls very unequally, and therefore heavily upon many. With 700 names on the payroll, the illness of somebody can always be counted on, and therefore those who do contribute to the assistance fund, count among their expenses a certain proportion of pay, which goes for the purpose mentioned. The time has now been reached when some more systematic method must be adopted, and it has been informally decided to organize a mutual aid society. Its members will deposit with the firm a regular amount and payments will be made on some plan hereafter to be settled.

The movement is none too soon, and cannot fail to accomplish its purpose. This has been the experience wherever tried, and there can be little doubt but that the example of Russell & Co.'s force will be followed in many other of the factories about the city.

HE WILL SEE THE POPE.

A Massillon Boy and His European Travels.

From Frank J. Sprenger, who writes from Rome under date of May 7, come the following interesting lines to his sister: "I drop you these few lines to let you know where I am at present. The past two days I have been in Italy, in Venice and Florence, and came here yesterday. I will stay here about two weeks, and will then go to Naples, Milan and Zurich. I am too tired to write more."

In a postscript he says: "By means of letters furnished me at Munich, I will see the Pope at 11 o'clock."

A Cocking Main at Millport.

For truth of history it must be recorded that an exciting cocking main took place at Millport, Saturday night, and that lots of money changed hands. Massillon and Millport birds fought thirteen battles, of which eight were won by the Massillon fowls. A number of Canal Fulton sports were present.

We have the best \$100 plow shoes and Dom Pedros in the city. J. D. Frank & Co.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. James Brown is with relatives in Mansfield.

Mrs. Charles Steese is visiting relatives at Brookline, Mass.

The Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Cleveland, is a guest of Mrs. Jarvis, at Edgewater.

Mrs. C. P. Wallace, of Fayette, Mo., is a guest of Mrs. C. M. Everhard, East Main street.

Miss Arline Webb and Miss Lulu Reed attended the field day exercises at Hudson on Saturday.

Robert H. Folger, Esq., is at Akron, attending the sessions of the Ohio Woman's Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gribble left Saturday for Cleveland, where they will spend two weeks with their daughter.

H. M. Ramsdell and wife and C. H. Warburton and wife attended the grand ball and supper given by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Uhrichsville, Tuesday evening.

Charley Krider and officer Jerry Kitchen spent Sunday at Turkeyfoot Lake, returning in the evening with about 150 choice specimens of the finny tribe.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn reached home Friday, after their prolonged absence, and for the present are staying with Mrs. J. M. Jarvis. Mr. Dunn appears stronger and better than was expected, after his severe siege of illness.

The marriage of Miss Lulu Brooke, the daughter of a former rector of St. Timothy's church, to George Little, at Monroe, Mich., on June 11, is a social event, anticipated with interest in Massillon. Mr. Little is a bank teller held in high esteem.

Earthquake at Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Independent. CINCINNATI, May 22.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at 4 a. m. today.

Against Prohibition.

Special Dispatch to The Independent. PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The Daily Inquirer's canvass of the state shows 33,000 majority against prohibition exclusive of the city of Philadelphia.

Another Collision.

Special Dispatch to The Independent. MONTREAL, May 22.—The steamers Cynthia and Polynesia collided east of this city last night. Eight lives were lost. The Cynthia sank immediately.

Two Steamers go Down.

Special Dispatch to The Independent. LONDON, May 21.—The steamers Beresford and German Emperor collided in the English channel this morning. Both sank almost immediately, entailing a heavy loss of life.

Resigned by Request.

Special Dispatch to The Independent. CINCINNATI, May 20.—W. B. Burnett, United States district attorney, has resigned at the request of the administration. It is understood that the request was prompted by the disincarnation of Burnett to prosecute Means and Decamp, of the late Metropolitan bank. H. K. Probasco will probably succeed to the office.

A SERIOUS HITCH

In the Samoan Conference.—A Collision in the Channel.

Special Dispatch to The Independent. BERMU, May 21.—A serious hitch has occurred in the Samoan conference. The United States commissioners insist on the restoration of King Malietoa, deposed through the connivance of the Germans. The representatives of the Emperor refuse to permit this.

WHAT ELSE DOES IT MEAN

Than an Extension of the Wheeling & Lake Erie?

"Is this a Wheeling & Lake Erie scheme?" inquires the Norwalk Reflector, and then prints the following from the Toledo Commercial:

"Articles of incorporation were granted by the secretary of state to a new railroad company to be known as the Toledo Western Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$700,000. It is proposed to run the road to a point on the Ohio and Indiana state line, connecting with the line of road formerly owned by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company. The certificate of incorporation was recorded at Columbus a few days ago at an expense of \$700. The following gentlemen are the prime movers in the building of the proposed line: Frank B. Swayne, Birchard A. Hayes, Noah H. Swayne, Harry E. King and Frank A. Clay."

First Ward Property.

First ward Assessor Crooks has completed his labors and as usual reports a healthy increase in the value of personal property. His report is as follows: 174 horses, \$10,320; 74 cattle, \$1,495; 6 mules, \$300; 31 hogs, \$95; 177 pleasure carriages, \$8,180; value of household goods, furniture, etc., \$36,615; 126 watches, \$3,175; 131 pianos and organs, \$10,260; average value of all goods and merchandise, \$57,610; average value of moneys, \$24,750; value of articles held by manufacturers, \$9,830; value of credits, \$100 195; stocks and bonds, \$2,800; 4 dogs, \$65; total value of all items, \$345,690; total value in 1888, \$320,480; net increase, \$25,202.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

Boys' button shoes and lap sole tipped Congress only \$1.00 per pair at J. D. Frank & Co.'s.

Don't Get Caught.
This spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.—105 Wall St. N. Y.

Spangler & Co.,
HATTERS.
—SEE THEIR—
Mammoth Stock
—OF—
Straw Hats.

A fine hat for 35c. A fine Mackinaw for 50c. A genuine Macilla for 75c. Knox and Youman Straw Hats. Tennis Caps, Hats, Shirts and Belts. Mexican Hammocks.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the
—West Side Jewelry Store—
C. F. VON KANEL,
No. 5 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

LUMBER!
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS.

Turning, Scroll Sawing and Carving.
All kinds of Job Mill Work done on Short Notice.

Good work and low prices.
CONRAD, DANGLER & BROWN,
CLAY STREET. : : MASSILLON, OHIO.

COLEMAN
THE RELIABLE JEWELER
HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OPTICAL GOODS,
Spectacles and ey-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.
WE CAN SUIT YOU.
Prices Lower than the Lowest.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Penr. Musical Instruments, Etc.
COLEMAN'S 5 Erie Street.

The World-Renowned German Oculist, Aurist and Optician, DR. MORITZ SALM



FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary
WILL BE AT
Hotel Conrad, Massillon, O.
June 10.

AND RETURN ON THE SAME DATE EACH MONTH.
This eminent German specialist, from Berlin, possesses a rare and delicate sense of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, after a thorough study. He has cured more cases of Blindness, Deafness, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Croup, Lung Diseases than any other physician in the world.

Chronic Diseases of the Eye, such as Catarrh of the Eye, Chronic Inflammation of the Lids, Pterygia, Strabismus, Staphylococci, etc., are cured by the use of the Salm's Eye Drops. The Salm's Eye Drops are the only drops that cure the eye without pain, and without the use of any other medicine. The Salm's Eye Drops are the only drops that cure the eye without pain, and without the use of any other medicine.

Ear Troubles are cured by Dr. Salm in an astonishingly quick time. He will relieve you of all roaring, ringing and ringing noises, heavy, itching, smarting, running of the ears, will stop up holes in the drum of the ear, standing will insert artificial Ears. Dr. Salm has an extensive collection of artificial Ears, and will insert them with astonishingly good results.

Nose.—Dr. Salm has paid particular attention to diseases of the nose. He treats the worst cases of CATARRH, even if the bones have partly been eaten up; removes polyps by his own method, without pain; restores the sense of smell and taste, and removes fetid discharges as a result of a attack in one setting.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs are cured, and more astonishingly good results have been obtained by Dr. Salm than by any other physician in the world. He will remove tonsils without pain and loss of blood. Will cure your ulcerated or granulated sore throat, restore your lost or cracked voice as good as new, guarantee also to cure Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. Dr. Salm has on his record books cases of Consumption which came to him with one lung or part of one gone. He has by his treatment saved up the cavities in their lungs, and the patients now bid fair to outlive any one with two lungs.

Go and see Dr. Salm at this visit. Consultation and examination FREE. Address all communications to DR. MORITZ SALM, Columbus, Ohio.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY
Blood-poison, Discharge of Kidney, Bladder and Prostate, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Scrofula, Cancer, etc. Dr. Salm has on his record books cases of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatment (sealed free) by mail. Address: DR. GRUBER, 371 W. 12th St., New York.

FARM AND GARDEN.

INFORMATION RELATING TO THE VARIOUS INTERESTS OF THE FARM.

A Convenient Rack to Feed Cattle from
In the Yard, and Used at the South—A New Feed Rack Recommended by an Eastern Farmer.

A rack to feed cattle from in the yard, which is pronounced for its simplicity, economy and convenience to anything of the kind seen by Southern Cultivators, is described as follows:

The shape, as will be seen, is six sided, or in the form of a hexagon. It consists of six upright posts five feet long each, scantling will answer, or round poles three or four inches through will do very well, and twelve boards, each one foot in width and five feet long. These latter nailed to the posts horizontally will form the box.

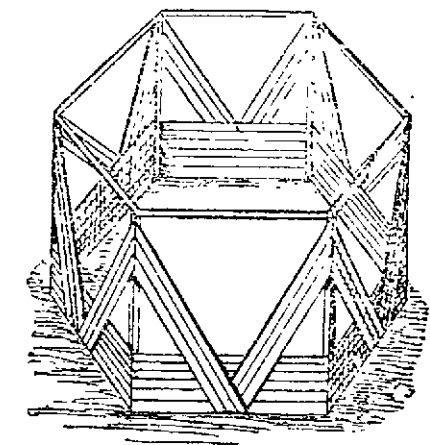


FIG. 1—A CONVENIENT FEED RACK.

To strengthen the whole and keep the cattle from stepping over the sides, nail strips of thick boards or plank flatwise across the upper end of the posts. Then nail two boards diagonally upon each side, extending from the top of the posts to the bottom of the box, leaving a space of about a foot and a half in the center on a line with the upper edge of the box. These slanting boards serve as braces, and give strength and firmness to the whole structure, and make six feeding places for the cattle. If scantling is used for posts, it would be well to hew off the corner from each so as to make the boards fit well.

Mode of construction: Nail the boards to two sets of posts to form two opposite sides. Cut two strips of boards about ten feet four inches long; stand the side upright and nail these strips across the top and bottom—across the diameter—then bring the other ends within five feet and nail on the boards across the end; you will then have three sides formed. Nail on the other two opposite sides and end. Put on the braces and it is done. It can be moved to different parts of the yard, and with care will last for years.

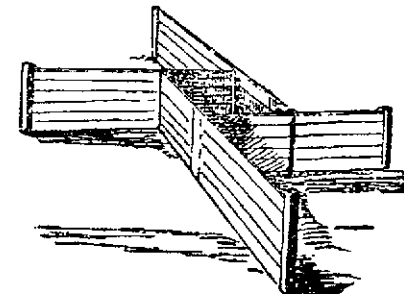


FIG. 2—A NEW FEED BOX.

Fig. 2 represents a new device suggested by a correspondent of Rural New Yorker for preventing the "boss" cow or steer from monopolizing the feed rack or water trough while other more hungry animals stand and wait for it to satisfy itself and move away.

The device consists of making a trough or box, four or five feet square, and extending a stall or partition from the corners, so that at least four animals can be fed or watered at a time without materially interfering with each other.

In the Orchard.
A correspondent in Rural Home makes the following statements, which are of general interest:

The owner of light soil should choose hardier varieties than a man having loam or clay. The reason is simple. In extra hard winters if a tree is more or less injured it has twice as good a chance to recover on good soil as on poor.

The Baldwin takes the lead as an apple suited for light soil, where the climate is not too hard for it. I need hardly say it is a tender variety, and judgment must be used.

Next in order comes the Red Astrachan, but that is a poor keeper. I should place Mann third.

My experience in pears is that one variety does as well as another, only excepting Keiffer, which grows like a weed on my soil. Its drawback is that it is not any too hardy, but if protected in cold latitudes for the first three or four years by straw around the trunk, it is all right. I will mention three good and hardy kinds that do well with me. They are Chapp's Favorite, Bourne d'Angou and Flemish Beauty. Plums I would advise every man on light soil to let severely alone. If he must have half a dozen, then large holes should be dug, and clay and top soil used to fill up, not less than one foot to each tree. Early Richmond, Governor Wood and May Duke do well in the cherry list, and all are fairly hardy.

Let your horse stand loose, if possible without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weakness from a confined position induce bad habits.

Never allow any one to trace your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke.

Keep a horse's bedding dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing in hot, fermenting manure causes thrush.

When a horse comes in from a journey, the first thing is to walk him around until he is cool. This prevents his taking cold. The next thing is to rub him dry. This removes dust, dirt and sweat and allows time to recover and the appetite to return. Also, have his legs well rubbed by the hand; nothing so soon removes a strain.

FODDER CORN AND FODDER CANE.

Conclusions of the Director of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

An bulletin issued by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, H. E. Alvord, director, gives the following conclusions in regard to the growth of fodder corn and fodder cane:

For the greatest quantity of fodder, green or dry, corn or cane should be grown in drills far enough apart to permit easy and sufficient cultivation, the space between the rows to be governed somewhat by the size of varieties grown and the plants to be thin enough in the drills to give ample air and light to assure maturity. For corn of the larger varieties, the nearest definite rule that can be safely given is to plant the rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and single stalks 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows.

For best quality of fodder the same method should be followed, as for greatest quantity. The chemical composition of fodder corn grown in different ways is found to be very similar, and the exceptions occurring do not justify any modification of the advice just given for getting best quality. The nutritive ratio and percentage of dry substance digestible are slightly in favor of the thicker seeding, but not enough so to compensate for loss in quantity of crop. Thick seeding appears to cause a decrease in the relative amount of nitrogen in the albuminoid form. This diminishes the value of the fodder, as the amide nitrogen is considered to have less nutritive value.

To get the most food value on an acre of corn or cane it should not be cut till the plants begin to show signs of drying and withering and the seeds begin to glaze. The product of an acre of sowed corn, as ordinarily grown, has usually a food value little more than half as great as the product of the same acre in drills, as above advised. The labor expended in the cultivation required by the drill system is profitably applied, as shown by the saving of seed and the increased crop.

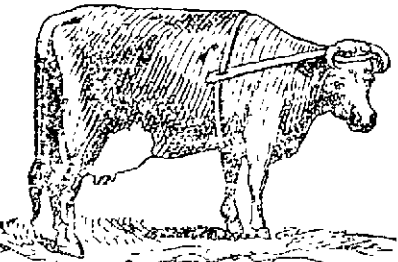
A crop of fodder corn, grown in drills and well cultivated, serves to clean and improve the land. Sowed corn [broadcast] or thickly drilled fodder allows weeds and grass to grow and perfect their seeds, and "fouls" the land. To grow a large crop of fodder corn or fodder cane, rich land is needed; but heavy manuring, good seed and good cultivation are profitable in securing a good crop; twenty to thirty tons green weight is not an uncommon yield, being an equivalent in food value of five to eight tons of good hay per acre.

The variety of sorghum known as early amber cane, grown under conditions identical with Indian corn, as a forage plant, and in an unfavorable season, produced from one to four tons per acre of green fodder more than corn, at this station. As to quality for forage, the cane compared favorably with corn.

A Cure for Roaring.
It may interest owners of horses to know that the mare ridden by Col. Edwards in the Old Berks Hunt club race, and who finished second, was a very bad roarer (hence her name "Aroara"), but was operated upon by Mr. Jones, of Leicester, who inserted a tracheotomy tube. Considering the length of the course, a long four miles, the pace, the holding ground and big fences, her performance was a wonderful testimony to the efficiency of Mr. Jones' operation. The tube which is inserted in the trachea of the throat is certainly a wonderful thing. The time occupied in this race was nineteen minutes.

Using Chloroform on Bees.
In reply to the query, "Can chloroform be used with safety on bees?" the editor of Gleanings in Bee Culture says: "Bees can be chloroformed so that they will fall down on the bottom board, or stick to the combs, apparently dead. The idea is very old; but I believe that one after another who have tried it have decided that they would much rather have live bees to manipulate than dead ones. Smoke is very much handier and cheaper, and at the same time accomplishes the purpose far better than chloroform."

Device for Curing a Self Sucking Cow.
In the accompanying cut is represented a device recently described by Ohio Farmer as being of value in preventing a cow from sucking herself.



SELF SUCKING PREVENTED.
Take a strip of wood one by one and a half inches and about four feet long. Make holes near the ends, and pass straps through them—one to buckle around the horns and the other around the body back of the fore legs. Buckle this strap tight. The cow cannot turn her head either way far enough to reach the udder, and the device will not hinder her from pasturing or from the free use of the head, except in the one direction.

Farm Notes.
A well known New Jersey nurseryman has declared that "crowding is one cause of peach yellows. In your trees are too thick pull out every other tree, and as a rule you will cure the yellows. Trees are sometimes set as close as eight or ten feet, but should be eighteen or twenty feet apart."

Over-feeding is the common cause of the pig, according to the American Agriculturist, which advises a pint of milk and two ounces of boiled corn meal mixed as a daily ration for the first week, and a gradual increase may be made, substituting raw corn meal.

The fact is beyond dispute, says a prominent Illinois dairyman, that the fine aromatic flavor of butter, and also its keeping qualities, depend upon the management of the cream from the time it is separated from the milk until it goes into the churn.

A LOOK AT LOS ANGELES.

MARKED DEGENERATION OF A ONCE PROSPEROUS PLACE.

The Boom Was Only Temporary, and the Reaction Has Set In. Some of the Trials of Ostreich Farming, and Two Failures About Ostreichs.

(Special Correspondence.)

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—This is not the Los Angeles of two years, or even one year ago. Then the town was in a tumult of prosperity. A boom from the east had swept over southern California and the storm center was this City of the Angels. Eastern capital joined in here and eastern men flocked to this section by the thousands. Real estate jumped to points far beyond its intrinsic value, and buyers were both reckless and numerous. The spirit of speculation was abroad, and land was the one marketable commodity. It seemed that people couldn't get enough of it. Like Col. Sellers' eye water, the more they had, the more they wanted. The result was that out near the foothills, miles away from town, farm lands were cut up into city lots and freely sold. The transactions in real estate were something enormous. Shrewd men made lots of money by quick turns; they spent it freely, and for a time no city in the wide world thrived as did Los Angeles. Business of all kinds participated in the fictitious glory of the land. Not a store or dwelling was vacant in the entire town, and the supply by no means equaled the demand. Buildings flew up to accommodate the incoming crowds in search of the golden fleece and great was the joy of the residents.

But the reaction came with startling suddenness. Quickly as the boom appeared, just so quickly did it vanish. The bottom fell out of the market in a month, and the hectic, unnatural flush of yesterday turned into a severe and settled state of the blues. It need not be said, however, that Los Angeles is now dead or even sleeping. The boom, while it lasted, helped not a little. It gave such an impetus to building, and so urged the march of improvement, that this vicinity is much larger and finer and richer than it was three years ago. People from the east have erected elaborate homes here. Business men have invested largely in lasting improvements, and there is a certain stir and go to the community that argues well for the future. But the struggle is going to be a mighty hard one. A walk through the streets of Los Angeles reveals an alarming array of "To Lets," and the real estate offices not forever closed are alluring in their proffer of splendid lots and fine lands for astonishingly small sums of money. Sellers, however, are many and buyers few.

For my part I cannot see how Los Angeles can ever hope to be really great, in a manufacturing or even commercial sense, nor can the many men in all conditions of life with whom I have talked give any reasonable hope for that wished for consummation. They have here neither wood nor coal, and there is no raw material to be developed by the skilled artisan. A beautiful appearing farming country in winter, yes, and a climate as lovely as a poet's dream, but water is fearfully scarce, transportation is inconvenient and costly, common labor is high, and the vicissitudes of the farmer many. Nothing can be grown except by irrigation. Oranges will not produce until they have had five years' growth. Wheat is an unknown quantity except in certain valleys, and the dreamer who thought California a land of milk and honey, where the fig and the palm, the olive and the date, merely awaited his plucking, finds this to be a weary workaday world after all.

I drove yesterday out to Kenilworth—where is located the ostreich farm—Ivanhoe and Glendale, and talked with the smaller colonists of that delightful locality. Nothing could be more charming, nothing seemed more prosperous. The foothills were deliciously green, the valleys abundant in the promise of rich harvests.

"You see our country at its best," said Granville Deuchamp, the ostreich farmer, to me at its very best. I am a resident Californian, my interests are all here, and here in this beautiful state I expect to end my days. But it is not continuous sunshine, believe me. There are several months during our dry season when all is brown and bare and water is a luxury as well as a necessity. During last season water was so scarce that I had to pay \$5 a day for water privilege, and, as my farm and field need much of it, the expense was greater than I can stand.

As a result I am going to move from here to San Monica, on to the coast, to a point where one of the little rivers of California empties. There I can perhaps make it pay, although ostreich farming in this country can never be very remunerative, unless on a large scale. If two or three men with ample means found an inexpensive tract, rich in alfalfa, and imported a lot of first class birds from the Cape and could afford to wait until nature brought the returns, money could be made. I do not make money, nor do either of the other two ostreich farmers in California, but I like the novelty of the occupation, it is healthful and interesting. I do not know why I like it, for the ostreich is a mean and vicious bird. It will as readily attack and kill the man who feeds it every day as the stranger. It kicks forward and does all its damage with its long, iron like feet. The ostreich produces remarkable feathers when four years old, and then it is good for feathers annually until it dies, and it lives to a great age. I have some here that are forty years old. There are about fifty in all on my farm. The male bird hatches as well as the female. The two divide the time in sitting on the eggs. We do not use all the eggs for hatching. Sometimes we eat them; one egg is a good meal for four people. Come and see the birds."

They were a queer lot, with thin long legs and equally long necks. The "chicks," standing ten feet high, were

corralled in two acre plots, and the older birds were paired off in smaller sections. When a visitor appeared at a distant point they flew down to him like the wind, in the hope of a few grains of fancy food, and when it was not forthcoming they turned about and minced away in the funniest manner imaginable.

"There are two popular superstitions about ostreichs," said Mr. Deuchamps. "One is that when the bird is frightened it will dig its head in the sand, and that being covered it feels that it is safe. The other is that it hides its eggs. Neither of these are true. I think I know all about the bird. I have been among them for years, and never knew either of these popular beliefs to be verified."

But if the farmers of Kenilworth—and I talked with several not engaged in special occupation—are inclined to be doubtful, there are many beautiful places in Los Angeles county where the water is abundant and the people are remarkably well to do. They can praise the country as it certainly deserves to be praised. It clearly needs but patience and industry to raise, with much prodigality and profit, oranges, lemons, olives and raisins. But the trouble with many who come from the east is the expectation of sudden wealth. That cannot be secured, even in California, without toil and trouble, but with toil and trouble health and wealth can be won in this country quicker than in any state in the Union. This is my impression, after careful observation and protracted inquiry.

When you come to California you hear wonderful stories of fortunes made in a day by lucky land speculators. They are not fairy tales. Millions have been accumulated by eastern enterprise and thrift. While at the beautiful hotel, Hotel del Coronado, the other night I was told the story of that peninsula. It lies, you know, just opposite San Diego, and is a low desert tract of perhaps five miles in length. A and B came to this vicinity full of bounce and bustle. They bought the peninsula for \$100,000. They then staked it out, planned the grandest hotel in the world, the loveliest drives, the most comfortable improvements. And while they were loudly proclaiming what they were going to do, they sold part of their purchase, plot by plot, until three million dollars' worth was disposed of, and they had plenty left.

I hear of C, who came to Los Angeles and with a little money bought a fine piece of land. He sold one lot, which paid for all his property. Then he bought and sold other land, and within two years was a bloated millionaire. I find these statements and many others of the kind to be gospel truth. But while they will tell you how well A, B and C made out, they make no mention of how D, E and F got along. I know them and can give you their experiences. D, for instance, was a New York man in business. Things were easy with him, but he caught the California fever, and, picking up stakes, he journeyed to Los Angeles. It was before the boom. He bought land, held it awhile and sold it at a very trifling profit. He returned to the east and while at home heard that the man to whom he had sold had sold again at a profit of \$30,000. So back he rushed. This time he brought his wife, and together they purchased a plot near Pasadena for \$2,000 and put up a house costing \$3,000. That was the extent of D's pile. He might have sold soon after for \$6,000, but he wasn't going to repeat the mistake of his first venture, so he held on. The boom came and went, and today he cannot sell at any price. There is no business at Pasadena. It is a charming place, but like a summer resort; therefore D and his wife are almost stranded. They sent to an acquaintance, Frank Loring, a Boston man who lives at Santa Barbara, and wanted to borrow \$1,500 on the property to pay taxes, assessments, etc. He consulted the bank about it, and they reported that improvements counted for nothing; they valued the land only at what it would bring at farm prices; \$1,500 was too large a loan by half. Today D is driving an ice cart in Los Angeles, and his wife has a job running the mail wagon from Monrovia to a settlement among the foothills. During chilly mornings she appears in a handsome seal skin dolman, a relief of past greatness. The people think she is eccentric. But she isn't; and his wife are simply working hard to get enough to go back east.

Then there is E and F, of Santa Barbara. When the railroad was nearing that exquisite little place E and F felt the effects of the boom caused by that circumstance. Just how the railroad would help Santa Barbara no one stopped to consider. Enough that land was going up. E and F didn't have much money. They were merely industrious New York clerks; but between them they had \$1,400 in cash which they wanted to increase, and they listened to the voice of the siren in the person of a real estate agent. He showed them two lots for \$700 each "worth double the money." True, they were on the side of a steep hill, but the persuasive agent showed them how the value was greatly increased by that fact. "Excavations already done!" he exclaimed. "Splendid cellar in the rear actually made." So they bought, and owing to that natural cellar, which they banked on, they held the lots at \$1,500 each, and asked the agent to sell them. But he counseled going to another agent, as it wouldn't look well to have him selling and reselling, etc., etc. They did so, and, taking agent No. 2 to the lots, descended on the "fine cellar."

"Fine be ——" exploded the real estate man, who was of the earth earthy, "those lots ain't worth \$150 each." And they are not.

So you see all is not gold that glitters even here. Still, California is a really wonderful state. It has a marvelous climate, and there is good fortune in store for those ready to tickle its magnificent soil. FREDERICK W. WHITE.

It is estimated that 100,000,000 copies of the constitution of Japan have already been sold in that country.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

MAY 16, 1889.
Address all communications to J. T. DENVER, Editor, 621 W. 14th Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHECKERING.

Mr. Kelly writes: "My forfeit was posted with Mr. Desette, and Fleming failing to cover it, forfeits all claim to the title."

Canada has two champions—one a champion checker player, the other a "champion by default."—(See column of May 1st.)

The handicap tourney recently played in Chicago was won by J. P. Reed, who was not sufficiently "read down" by Mr. Kelly. (See column of May 1st.)

GAME NO. 17.—Second Double Corner.—Mr. Andy Sweeney, of Cleveland and D. C. Calvert, of Chicago, played a game of checkers on May 1st, which was won by Mr. Sweeney, who was not sufficiently "read down" by Mr. Kelly. (See column of May 1st.)

GAME NO. 18.—Second Double Corner.—Mr. Andy Sweeney, of Cleveland and D. C. Calvert, of Chicago, played a game of checkers on May 1st, which was won by Mr. Sweeney, who was not sufficiently "read down" by Mr. Kelly. (See column of May 1st.)

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